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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Foreign Ministers Deadlocked. The Big 4 foreign ministers' Geneva conference on Germany & European security was reported to be near a breakdown June 10 following Western & Soviet rejection of each others' proposals for a Berlin settlement.

The Soviet-Western stalemate rested on the following conflicting proposals discussed in private & plenary meetings June 4-10 by U.S. State Secy. Herter, British Foreign Secy. Lloyd, French Foreign Min. Couve de Murville & Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko:

Western Plan—Presented to Gromyko by the 3 Western ministers at a restricted meeting June 8, a general statement of Western views laid down these 5 requirements for a Berlin settlement: (1) Western retention of all occupation rights granted by the 4-power Berlin Occupation Statute of 1945; (2) an East-West declaration of readiness to reduce Berlin tension by formation of a commission of the Big 4 powers and East & West Berlin Govts. to control subversion & propaganda in Berlin; (3) a Western "freeze" of their current Berlin garrison strengths; (4) Big 4 guarantees of freedom of military & civilian movement between West Berlin & West Germany with a commission of Big 4 and East & West Berlin representatives to oversee rights of access; (5) maintenance of these conditions until the reunification of Germany.

Soviet Plan—Presented by Gromyko June 10 as an offer to extend certain Western rights in Berlin for one year, the USSR proposed a Berlin settlement on these terms: (1) The Western powers "temporarily" would retain "certain" occupation rights in West Berlin for a one-year period; (2) an all-German commission would be composed of East German & West German representatives on a parity basis to promote contact between East & West Germany and work out measures for German reunification & a German peace treaty; (3) the all-German commission or "any other body" deemed suitable for the task would have a "definite" one year time limit on its work; (4) if Western Berlin garrisons were reduced to "symbolic contingents," West Berlin propaganda & spy activities were suppressed and nuclear & missile weapons were barred from West Berlin, the USSR would be "prepared to agree" to guarantee Western access to the city.

The Western plan was rejected by Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko June 9 in an address in which he demanded that the West dismantle its occupation regime in West Berlin. Gromyko's position was backed by a statement of Soviet Premier Khrushchev, published June 8 by Moscow Pravda, in which he declared that "the Soviet Union will not under any kind of pressure make an agreement which would perpetuate the occupation regime in West Berlin."

The Soviet proposals for a conditional one-year extension of Western rights in Berlin were rejected as "wholly unacceptable" by State Secy. Herter June 10. Herter, who said that the Soviet plan aimed at further reduction of the 11,000-man "token" Western garrison in Berlin, warned that the U.S. would "never negotiate under deadlines, threats or duress." The British delegation termed the Soviet plan an attempt to replace the expired 6-month Soviet deadline on Berlin with a new "monstrous & impudent" ultimatum. [See pp. 173F2, 165B1]

Khrushchev Vs. West's Terms. Soviet Premier Khrushchev May 30 rejected the West's 7-point proposal of May 26 for reunification of Berlin on grounds that it did not "contain a single element for negotiation." [See p. 165C3]

Khrushchev, who had arrived in Albania May 25 for a 12-day visit, told a Tirana meeting that the USSR was working for a "reasonable solution" in the Geneva foreign ministers' talks that "would not harm either side." Khrushchev charged, however, that West German Chancellor Adenauer & Foreign Min. von Brentano had urged the West to adopt "horse-dealing tricks" at Geneva. He warned that the USSR had "no reason to make any concessions since our proposals were not made for bargaining."

(Khrushchev had asserted in a Tirana speech May 26 that the late State Secy. Dulles had "in the last months of his life displayed a more sober understanding of the . . . international situation" and the "fallacy" of U.S. policy on Germany & Eastern Europe. Khrushchev said that Dulles was "an outstanding politician" and had shown "courage" in allegedly conceding to Soviet First Deputy Premier Mikoyan that he was considering "renouncing the policy of attempting to bring East European countries back to capitalism.")*

(Khrushchev, who was accompanied to Albania by Defense Min. Rodion Y. Malinovsky & other high Soviet officials, was joined in Tirana May 28 by a Communist Chinese goodwill mission headed by Defense Min. Peng Teh-huai. Marshal Peng left Albania for Moscow June 2 but was succeeded by East German Premier Otto Grotewohl, ostensibly vacationing in Albania on Khrushchev's arrival. Khrushchev & the other visiting Soviet-bloc leaders toured Albania with CP First Secy. Enver Hoxha & Premier Mehmet Shehu. They summarized their policy talks in a joint communiqué signed May 31.)

(Khrushchev cut short his Albanian tour June 4 to fly to Budapest for an informal visit & talks with Hungarian Premier Ferenc Munnich & CP First Secy. Janos Kadar. He returned to Moscow June 6.)

Balkan 'Peace Zone' Asked. Khrushchev, in a Tirana speech reported by the Soviet Tass news agency, called May 26 for the transformation of the Balkan Peninsula into a "peninsula of peace" without missiles or nuclear weapons.

Khrushchev warned, however, that if "the Govts. of Italy & Greece permit the Americans to set up rocket bases on their territories, then it is possible we will be forced to arrange with . . . Albania to set up something against them." He asserted that "medium-range rockets or even short-range rockets in Albania . . . will be able to cover all Italy." Expanding his proposals, Khrushchev called May 28 for the withdrawal of Greece from NATO and the creation of a "zone of peace" that would embrace the Balkans & Mediterranean. Khrushchev asserted that his proposals would be welcomed by the peoples of Greece & Italy because "bad policies . . . are often paid for in blood by the people."

In a speech to a Lenin Sports Palace

* U.S. State Dept. officials denied May 27 that Dulles had given any indication of willingness to accept permanent Communist rule of East Europe in his talks with Mikoyan. They noted that Dulles' stated intention had been the restoration of freedom, not capitalism as such, in East Europe. [See pp. 34D2, 17E1, 1D1]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

Week in Headlines

International

East-West foreign ministers rejected each others' proposals for Berlin settlement.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev proposed A-weaponless, missile-less "peninsula of peace" in Balkans.

Adenauer canceled plans to yield West German chancellorship.

United States

President proposed higher public debt limit, abolition of ceiling on government bond interest.

Further improvement announced in employment situation.

Rocketeers failed in effort to put 4 mice into orbit.

Supreme Court upheld right of Congress & states to probe Reds.

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rally on his return to Moscow June 6, Khrushchev warned that if the West rejected his Balkan proposals, the USSR, Bulgaria, Albania & "other members of the Warsaw Treaty will be forced to station rocket bases nearer to the bases of the aggressor." Khrushchev declared that the USSR could "cover the bases of our opponents from our own territory," but, he asked, "if rocket bases were to be established in Greece & Italy why should we shoot from our distant territory when we can do it with smaller weapons . . . from the territory of Albania & Bulgaria?"

The Soviet Tass news agency reported June 3 that the USSR formally had called for "a summit meeting of the Balkan states to discuss urgent questions & to turn the Balkans into an atom-free zone." The Khrushchev proposal for a Balkan peace zone was supported by the Rumanian Govt. June 6 &, conditionally, by Yugoslav Pres. Tito June 8. But Italian Foreign Min. Pella denounced Khrushchev's warnings against Italian missile bases May 29 as "part of an intimidating propaganda campaign" against Italy's ties with NATO. A Greek note June 4 rejected Soviet protests against possible establishment of NATO missile sites in Greece and refused as "inacceptible" Khrushchev's proposal for a Balkan peace zone. [See pp. 167D3, 147D1]

(A U.S. State Dept. statement charged May 29 that Khrushchev's threats against Italy & Greece had been "deliberately designed to heighten international tensions" & had endangered the current Geneva foreign ministers' negotiations.)

Adenauer to Keep Power. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer renounced his candidacy for the West German presidency June 5 and announced that he would remain as chancellor.

In a TV message to the West German people, Adenauer, 83, said that he had reversed his Apr. 7 decision to leave the chancellorship because "I do not believe I can bear the responsibility of giving up my post" during the current East-West Geneva negotiations on Germany's future. Adenauer noted that "if the Geneva talks are successful they will be followed by a series of summit meetings" at which he presumably would represent West Germany. But, he warned, "if there is no success in Geneva, the situation will become still more difficult." "I believe," he declared, "it is in the interest of the German people . . . if I continue to direct the present line of German policy."

Adenauer's decision, announced June 4 by Will Rasner, Christian Democratic whip in the Bundestag, was given the "unqualified" endorsement of the 270-member CDU Parliamentary group June 5 after the party's executive committee was reported bitterly divided on the matter earlier that day. Bundestag Pres. Eugen Gerstenmaier told the N.Y. Times June 7 that the parliamentary group had "deeply deplored if not decidedly disapproved" Adenauer's decision. But he conceded that the group had retreated before Adenauer's challenge to "introduce a vote of no confidence against me" as chancellor.

(Adenauer's reversal reportedly was based on his opposition to the probable choice of Vice Chancellor & Economics Min. Ludwig Erhard as his successor in the chancellorship. Adenauer's Apr. 7 agreement to run for the presidency was said to have been based on the understanding that Finance Min. Franz Etzel would become chancellor and that he [Adenauer] would retain a strong voice in the conduct of German policy. Erhard, believed to favor British plans for a 17-nation European free trade zone over the current French-West German political alliance based on the 6-nation European common market, had made clear that he would not accept Adenauer's control.) [See pp. 105B1, 71F2]

(Bonn dispatches indicated June 5 that Adenauer's final decision had been affected by the death of former U.S. State Secy. Dulles and by his recent Washington talks with Pres. Eisenhower. CDU officials said that Adenauer had "become convinced that only Pres. Eisenhower & he can preserve world peace.") [See p. 173D2]

Opposition Quelled. The Adenauer decision brought a storm of protest from the West German press, opposition Social Democrats and CDU leaders who feared charges of authoritarianism if Adenauer continued his 10-year reign as chancellor.* But the strongest challenge to Adenauer's position was overcome when Erhard agreed June 10 to accept the CDU decision to support Adenauer.

Erhard, who had left Bonn for talks in the U.S. with Adenauer's approval June 1,† told a Washington news conference June 5 that Adenauer's move had come "as a surprise to me, too." Erhard told CBS-TV's Face the Nation June 7 that Adenauer's refusal to retire as chancellor was "to be regretted" and reflected badly on the West German political system. Erhard asserted, however, that the move had caused "disquieting sobering-up" among West Germans and "unrest" in the CDU. He denied that his "basic attitude & aims" differed from Adenauer's but he made clear that he would not accept a presidential nomination.

Erhard returned to West Germany June 9 & told newsmen that he would fight within the CDU to settle "something much more important" than the chancellorship—"safeguarding democratic order in our country." Erhard denounced as "lies" reports that he was "an enemy of European integration." He warned that he would "not necessarily" remain vice chancellor if Adenauer retained power.

Erhard & Adenauer conferred in Bonn June 10 and reached agreement on an end to their political quarrel. In statements approved unanimously by the CDU Parliamentary delegation, Adenauer denied that he had sought to "disqualify . . . Erhard in any way," and the CDU group expressed "regrets [for] remarks that may have damaged the reputation of . . . Erhard." Erhard, who told the CDU meeting that he had been insulted by remarks about his ability, pledged loyalty to Adenauer and was assured of remaining as economics minister.

West Renews Space A-Test Bid. The U.S. & Britain invited the USSR June 8 to participate in new technical talks on the problem of detecting nuclear explosions at high altitudes & in space.

James J. Wadsworth & David Ormsby-Gore, U.S. & British delegates, respectively, to the 3-power Geneva conference on a treaty to end nuclear tests, suggested that the technical study be held in Geneva June 22-29.

The Western proposal, made at the first full conference session to be held since the nuclear talks were recessed May 12, was based on a tentative agreement for such a study reached among U.S. State Secy. Herter, British Foreign Secy. Lloyd & Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko during their current Geneva talks on Germany. The proposal reportedly was accepted by Soviet delegate Semyon K. Tsarapkin on condition that the technical talks be limited to a study of instrumentation needed to detect such tests.

(Tsarapkin previously was reported to have rejected any joint technical study of specific instrumentation required for high altitude nuclear test detection. Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko had refused to allow the proposed technical talks to cover recent U.S. data on the difficulties of detecting & pinpointing underground nuclear detonations and differentiating them from earthquakes & natural tremors.) [See p. 1F3-2D1]

The U.S. & British delegates pressed Tsarapkin June 9 for formal replies on (1) whether the USSR would accept international staffing of nuclear test detection posts & teams and (2) what terms it considered necessary for fixing an agreed maximum number of on-site inspections of possible test ban violations. [See pp. 167D1, 158A3, 150D2]

(Ormsby-Gore, British state minister for foreign affairs, told newsmen June 7 that he believed an East-West summit meeting would be needed to produce agreement on a treaty banning nuclear tests. He said that the renewed Geneva nuclear talks would be the "last lap" in the lower-level attempt to write a test-ban accord.)

AEC Vs. Inspection Quota. Chrmn. John A. McCone of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission & other AEC officials were reported June 8 to have raised strong technical objections to

* Chrmn. Erich Ollenhauer of the Social Democratic Party denounced Adenauer's move June 5 as "an irresponsible game with the Federal Republic's highest office & an example of uninhibited personal power politics."

† Erhard, in the U.S. to discuss wider West German participation in economic & technical assistance projects for under-developed areas, outlined to State Dept. officials June 4 plans for an international investment charter that would bind borrower states & lenders to specific rules concerning nationalization & profits.

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U.S. acceptance of a test ban treaty based on British Prime Min. Macmillan's suggestion for an agreed maximum quota of on-site inspections of suspected treaty violations.

In a commencement address at Pennsylvania State U., McCone stressed June 8 that the U.S. would "not . . . depart" from the position that "adequate inspection" was an "essential" requirement for U.S. adherence to a test ban pact. He urged negotiation of a partial test ban based on Pres. Eisenhower's proposal to outlaw tests in the earth's atmosphere up to an altitude of 31 miles. But he warned against a maximum inspection quota based on detection methods recommended by the 1958 Geneva conference of nuclear experts on grounds that (1) "much further research is necessary before a dependable method of detection can be developed" for tests above 31 miles, and (2) studies had shown the detection of underground nuclear detonations to be "extremely difficult."

The N.Y. Times reported June 4 that the final report of the U.S.' Panel on Seismic Improvement, headed by Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, had recommended improved nuclear test detection instrumentation to increase the effectiveness of the 180-station inspection network proposed by the 1958 Geneva conference of nuclear experts. The panel reportedly held that the number of unidentified seismic events with energy yields equivalent to 5,000 tons of TNT (5 kilotons) could be reduced from 1,500 to 300 annually with the use of improved instruments. This presumably would reduce to 300 the number of on-site inspections required each year to determine if any of the unidentified shocks had been caused by clandestine nuclear tests.†

The Federation of American Scientists' executive committee urged the U.S. June 7 to make an agreement to ban nuclear tests "a primary objective of our foreign policy." An FAS statement asserted that "no system of inspection can be 100% effective in detecting very small test explosions, but a system can be developed" for "adequate sampling to prevent any serious violation." It said that the "small risk that a nation might attempt evasion with [a] . . . small bomb or 2 must be weighed agains the risk of going on with the arms race with no agreement in sight to limit it." [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 221B1, 93C3]

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), Senate Disarmament Subcom. chairman, charged June 8 that there was a "concerted effort" to prevent agreement on an East-West accord to ban nuclear tests. Humphrey also warned that only nuclear tests carried out at altitudes of 5,000 to 10,000 miles appreciably would reduce radioactive fallout reaching the earth's atmosphere. [See pp. 151B2, 98G2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Bond & Debt Requests. Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress in a special message June 8 to abolish the interest ceilings on government bonds and to increase the public debt limit. He called these steps necessary for safeguarding the public credit, for strengthening safeguards against inflation and for the orderly & prudent handling of government finances.

Mr. Eisenhower requested that the regular debt limit be increased from $283 billion to $288 billion and that the temporary limit be raised from $288 billion to $295 billion. He said the debt was expected "to approximate $285 billion" June 30 but was "expected to rise considerably above $288 billion dollars next fall & winter as the Treasury borrows to cover seasonal needs." Since the seasonal borrowing probably would be repaid before the end of fiscal 1960, the $295 billion temporary limit requested "would expire June 30, 1960, and can be reviewed prior to that time," the President said.

In regard to bonds, Mr. Eisenhower told Congress that: (a) if the 3.26% ceiling on savings bond interest were removed, the Treasury proposed to pay 3¾% interest on Series E & H savings bonds sold after June 1, to improve interest rates on Series E & H bonds outstanding and to improve extension terms for maturing outstanding Series E bonds; (b) if the 4¼% ceiling on marketable Treasury bonds were removed, the Treasury would continue "to borrow as economically as it can, consistent with its other dept management objectives," would be able to compete for money available for lending and would be able to curtail its short-term borrowing and thereby "avoid undue shortening of the public debt."

Democratic leaders in Congress indicated that the President's proposals might get rough treatment.

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) said June 8 that the debt limit & interest proposals should be separated and that Congress should be wary about "countenancing an increase in the cost of money to the government." He added June 9 that "there is considerable Congressional skepticism over the proposal to make the sky the limit on interest rates." Johnson said it was "difficult to believe that the most powerful government in the free world is powerless to keep the cost of money down to a point where it is within the reach of the average American. . . . An increase in the interest rate on long-term government bonds will affect interest rates all up & down the line."

Chrmn. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) of the Senate Finance Committee, opposing the debt limit proposal, said June 8 that "the only sane solution . . . is to start immediately reducing federal spending which is in excess of revenue." House Democratic whip Carl Albert (Okla.) attacked the interest proposal June 8 as certain to increase the cost of other types of borrowing. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) said June 8 that he would back the debt limit request and higher interest for savings bonds but that "no adequate case had yet been made" for ending the ceiling on marketable bonds. [See p. 175E-F1]

AMA Address. Pres. Eisenhower, addressing the American Medical Association convention in Atlantic City, N.J. June 9, lauded the achievements of the medical profession, made a fresh plea for a balanced budget and urged doctors to help battle inflation.

Mr. Eisenhower said the medical profession had "a vital interest in preventing inflation" and in providing "its services for a fee within the range of what people can reasonably pay. If the time ever comes when large numbers of our citizens turn primarily to the government for assistance in what ought to be . . . a private arrangement between doctor & patient, then we shall all have suffered a tremendous loss."

The President praised AMA for its program "to reorient our thinking about the place of elder citizens in modern society and to help them meet their health care needs." He pointed out that older people were hit worst by inflation because they lived, largely, on pensions, insurance or savings.

Mr. Eisenhower drew a parallel between a balanced diet & balanced budget. "Neither is an end in itself," he said. "Habitual violation of the requirements of a balanced diet can lead to ruined health; deliberately to unbalance the federal budget in time of huge indebtedness & rapidly increasing prosperity can bring about an enfeebled economy." [See p. 167E1]

(Dr. Louis M. Orr of Orlando, Fla. was inaugurated as AMA president.)

GOP Victory Formula. Pres. Eisenhower told Republicans June 8 that they could win in 1960 if they "wage[d] . . . without ceasing" the fight for a "sound dollar." Speaking at a $100-a-plate dinner for the House & Senate GOP campaign committees, Mr. Eisenhower described the sound dollar issue as one of the "major tenets of the Republican faith." He said it was "a fight to keep our nation fiscally strong so that we may maintain the forces we must have for the security of ourselves & the free world . . . a fight to promote an expanding economy & domestic prosperity . . . a fight to make sure that a dollar earned today will tomorrow buy for the houswife an equal amount of groceries . . . a fight to prevent prices from impoverishing every man, woman & child in the nation." He said the difference between the 2 political parties was that "except for the support of some discerning Democrats, it is the Republican Party that fights

† The 1958 Geneva conference of nuclear experts had held that the 180-station detection system would be able to identify all but 20 to 100 earth shocks annually of 5 kilotons or more as caused either naturally or by clandestine nuclear tests. The U.S.' study of seismic detection of underground tests, disclosed early in 1959, had reported that as many as 1,500 earth shocks of 5 kilotons or more would remain unidentified each year if the 180-station detection system remained the basis for tracking nuclear tests. AEC officials were said to believe that no reasonably small annual quota of on-site inspections, as proposed by Premier Krushchev, could verify all of the 1,500 unidentified shocks of 5 kilotons or more each year. [See p. 158D-G2; Vol. XVIII, 323F3, 266B1]

for responsible, sensible fiscal policy in government." [See 167F1, 62C-F3]

Rights 'Evolution' Favored. Pres. Eisenhower said June 9 that "the important thing" in civil rights was to "make progress" and that, "in my mind," this "means evolution" rather than "revolution." He spoke at a conference of state advisory committees of the Civil Rights Commission. It was attended by representatives of every state but Mississippi & South Carolina, where the commission had been unable to form committees. Mr. Eisenhower said his hopes for improvement in the racial field were based on "moral law rather than statutory law because I [have] . . . very little faith in the ability of statutory law to change the human heart or to eliminate prejudice." He said the commission was created wisely for "conciliating, fact-finding & giving examples to us." [See p. 43A-E1]

Immigration Quotas. Pres. Eisenhower June 3 established a quota of 100 immigrants a year from Guinea. He also raised immigration quotas for Italy by 21 annually to 5,666 and for Yugoslavia by 9 a year to 942. [See p. 22E3; Vol. XVII, 291F2]

Moon Relays Message. The moon was used as a reflector June 3 when a message recorded by Pres. Eisenhower was radioed from the Millstone Hill Radar Observatory in Westford, Mass. to Canadian Prime Min. John G. Diefenbaker in advance of the opening June 6 of the Prince Albert (Sask.) Radar Laboratory, a joint project of the U.S. Air Force & Canada's Defense Research Board. The signal took about 2.7 seconds to travel the 460,000 miles to the moon & back.

The first radar contact with the moon had been made by the U.S. Army Signal Corps in Jan. 1946. U.S. Bureau of Standards scientists bounced the first intelligible signals off the moon in late 1951 or early 1952.

MIT's Lincoln Laboratory, which operated the Millstone Hill observatory, reported Mar. 19 in Science, the journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, that the observatory had made the first known radar contact with Venus Feb. 10 & 12, 1958 when Venus was, respectively, 27,530,000 & 28,227,000 miles away. The signals took, respectively, 295.5065 & 302.9842 seconds for the round trip. "Preliminary calculations [based on this radar test] indicate that the dimensions of the solar system are somewhat smaller than the previously accepted value," the report said. [See p. 176E2; XVIII, 399C2; XVI, 187A1; XII, 83K]

LABOR

Job Improvement. The Labor & Commerce Departments, announcing further improvements in the employment situation, reported June 10 that unemployment had declined from 3,627,000 in mid-April to 3,389,000 in mid-May, the lowest figure in 18 months. Employment rose from 65,012,000 in mid-April to 66,016,000 in mid-May, a record for May. The unemployment rate dropped in May to 4.9% of the labor force and was below 5% for the first time since Nov. 1957.

Deputy Asst. Labor Secy. Seymour L. Wolfbein called attention to a "real, sharp drop" of 280,000 in the number of the long-term unemployed (15 weeks or more) and the increase (rather than the usual seasonal drop) in factory employment from 16 million in April to 16,100,000 in May. Average factory pay exceeded $90 a week for the first time and reached a new record of $90.32. The average factory work week, rising to its highest level since 1955, was 40.5 hours in May. [See p. 152D-F3]

The Commerce Department reported also that retail sales had risen to a record $18.255 billion in May.

Rubber Strike. Rubber output was crippled by the walkout Apr. 10 of 26,000 United Rubber Workers members at 18 U.S. Rubber Co. plants in 11 states & Apr. 16 of 14,000 members employed by the B. F. Goodrich Co. & 18,000 working for the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. Settlements were reached for U.S. Rubber Co.'s employes May 1 & for Goodrich's June 9, one day after the union had broken a 53-day record for the duration of a strike against a major rubber firm.

At its height, the strike was effective in 31 cities in 16 states and was the biggest URW strike ever called in the rubber & tire industry. The dispute did not involve wages (wage talks with the rubber companies were scheduled to open in July) but centered around pensions, insurance, working conditions & supplemental unemployment pay. The pension agreement provided for a 30% increase in benefits.

A settlement had been reached for 24,000 Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. employes without a strike Apr. 16. Agreements without strikes were signed for 3,200 General Tire & Rubber Co. workers May 15 & for 1,700 Seiberling Rubber Co. employes. [See Vol. XVII, p. 181A-B3]

Teamsters. Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the Senate Committee on Improper Labor-Management Activities charged May 30 that James R. Hoffa had "deceived" his Teamsters members & the public by claiming that his union's membership had risen to 1,632,000. McClellan said data compiled by his committee—based on per capita dues payments—showed that Teamsters membership had declined (since Hoffa became Teamsters president in 1957) from 1957's monthly average of 1,413,800 to Apr. 1959's 1,404,000. McClellan said the Teamsters had "operated at a profit of $1,186,573 in 1957 . . . [& at a] deficit of $361,764 in 1958."

Hoffa admitted at a press conference June 2 that Teamsters membership had dropped, but he denied that he had juggled the figures, as McClellan charged. Hoffa said per capita payments had been made for 1,567,347 members in May and that 10%-15% more workers were members whose per capita payments were delinquent because they were in seasonal industries & temporarily not working. Union sources said November was the seasonal high point for Teamsters employment and that per capita payments for employed members had reached a record 1,632,000—the figure Hoffa had claimed—in Nov. 1958. [See p. 77A1]

The AFL-CIO Executive Committee voted May 21 to give $20,000 & organizational help to the AFL-CIO Brewery Workers to help fight off organizing raids by the Teamsters. The Teamsters had defeated the Brewery Workers in an NLRB election at a new Schlitz brewery in Tampa, Fla. in 1958 and were competing against the Brewery Workers, the International Association of Machinists and the Bro'hoods of Electrical Workers and of Carpenters to represent workers at a new Anheuser-Busch brewery in Tampa.

Hoffa said May 5 that negotiations were progressing for merging the Teamsters & the Bakery & Confectionery Workers Union, which, like the Teamsters, had been expelled from the AFL-CIO as corruptly led. But James G. Cross, Bakers president, denied May 6 any "imminent merger." He said "4 hours [of talks] last week" were only on extending a "mutual aid pact." [See p. 77G1-A2]

Washington lawyer Daniel B. Maher, 53, became a member of the Teamsters board of monitors Mar. 18 to succeed L. N. D. Wells Jr., who resigned.

A federal grand jury in Los Angeles May 27 indicted the Teamsters' Los Angeles Meat & Provision Drivers Local 626, business agent Meyer (Mike) Singer & 4 members on charges of conspiring to monopolize the grease rendering business in the area. Singer, who had invoked the 5th Amendment when questioned by the Senate committee on extortion & payoff charges, had been one of those assigned by Hoffa to organize Puerto Rican workers in 1958. The indictment charged that the defendants had used "strikes & picketing and threats of strikes & picketing" to compel grease processers "to adhere to the prices fixed and to accept the allocation of peddlers and to boycott non-union peddlers, to compel & suppress evidence of the conspiracy by pressure of threats & other means."

Lewis Bars Attacking Hoffa. United Mine Workers Pres. John L. Lewis refused in an NBC-TV interview May 31 to say anything critical of James R. Hoffa although "Meet the Press" questioners pointed out that Lewis had attacked most other U.S. labor leaders. "It is not my . . . job to condemn sin," Lewis said. "Hoffa has not been convicted of any crime." He said "the pack" was "chasing Hoffa . . . but I won't join it." Hoffa "brings home the bacon" for his union's members, and "I call that virtuous," Lewis declared. [See p. 160D2]

Lewis charged that Pres. Eisenhower had intervened in the steel contract negotiations "on the side of the steel magnates" by warning that steel wage-price increases might be inflationary. "In effect," Lewis said, "he's telling the American worker . . . he can't participate in the advantages of the economy on the same basis as the employer. He eliminates the workers

from participating in the benefits of free enterprise, capitalism & our way of life." [See p. 108F2]

SPACE

Mice Fail to Orbit. 4 black male mice were rocketed southward into space from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. at 1:09 p.m. June 3 in an unsuccessful effort to make them the first animals sent into orbit and brought back to earth alive. The mice probably died a quarter of an hour later when their 1,600-lb. Discoverer III satellite unit was burned up by air friction as it plunged back into the atmosphere over the Pacific.

Both stages of the 78.6-foot rocket assembly ignited on schedule, and the prospective satellite apparently reached the required orbital speed of 18,000 mph. & altitude of 140 miles. It was presumed that the rocket failed because it traveled at an "improper" angle for entering an orbit.

The Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency, which conducted the experiment with Air Force aid, had hoped to put the Discoverer III into an orbit crossing both poles and, by radio signal, to eject the 160-lb. nose cone with its mice over Hawaii after 26 hours in orbit & 17 trips around the earth. Hawaii-based planes were prepared to try to retrieve the space capsule in mid-air as it dropped by parachute or to search for it in the ocean if they were unable to make a mid-air recovery. Chances of any recovery at all were put at "one in 700."

The 4 mice, averaging less than one ounce each in weight, were in individual cages with tiny radios taped to their backs to relay data on their physical reactions. The Air Force reported June 4 that signals were received for 13 minutes after blast-off and that apparently the mice had gone through the launching & a "weightless" period without ill effect. [See pp. 175G3-176A3, 116C2-A3]

X-15 in Glide Test. The experimental X-15 rocket plane was dropped from a B-52 38,000 feet above the Mohave Desert, Calif. June 8 for a non-powered glide test, its first free flight. Civilian test pilot Scott Crossfield, 37, guided the 50-foot "space laboratory" to a successful landing 4 minutes later on the Rogers dry lake runway of Edwards Air Force Base. The 7½-ton plane, designed for speeds of up to 4,500 mph. & altitudes of above 100 miles, had been taken aloft 4 times previously for "captive" flight tests under the B-52's right wing. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 365E3]

MARTIAN SPACE CRAFT? Soviet Prof. I. S. Shklovsky theorized in the Moscow Communist youth newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda May 1 that Mars' 2 moons were artificial bodies launched by extinct Martians. He defended his theory on Moscow Radio May 21 after Dr. E. C. Slipher (director emeritus of the Lowell Observatory) & other U.S. astronomers derided his notion. Both moons were so small that they were not discovered until 1877, and their weight still is unknown. Shklovsky said they probably weighed about 100 million tons each, they probably were hollow, they were drawing slowly nearer to Mars, they eventually would crash. According to Shklovsky, there was definite evidence that Phobos, Mars' closest moon, was increasing in speed. "The only way" Phobos' movements "can be explained is that it is empty," Shklovsky asserted. "But a natural cosmic body cannot be empty. It could therefore well be an artificial body."

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Red Probes Upheld. The Supreme Court, in 5-4 decisions June 8, upheld the right of Congress & of states to investigate communism.

The rulings affirmed the contempt convictions of (a) Lloyd Barenblatt, ex-Vassar instructor, who had refused to answer questions of a House Un-American Activities subcommittee, and (b) Dr. Willard Uphaus, executive director of the New Hampshire World Fellowship Center, who had refused to give information to New Hampshire's attorney general.

Barenblatt & Uphaus had not invoked the 5th Amendment. Both had challenged inquiries into personal beliefs & associations. Barenblatt had contended that the House committee had no valid legislative purpose and that its investigative sphere was limited by academic rights.

Justice John Marshall Harlan, author of the majority opinion in the Barenblatt case, agreed that academic freedom must be protected but denied that "Congress is precluded from interrogating a witness merely because he is a teacher." Harlan held that the government's "right of self-preservation" was the committee's valid legislative purpose. He indicated that the rule of the John T. Watkins case—that a witness must be told the subject of the inquiry & the pertinence of the questions—had been followed in Barenblatt's case.

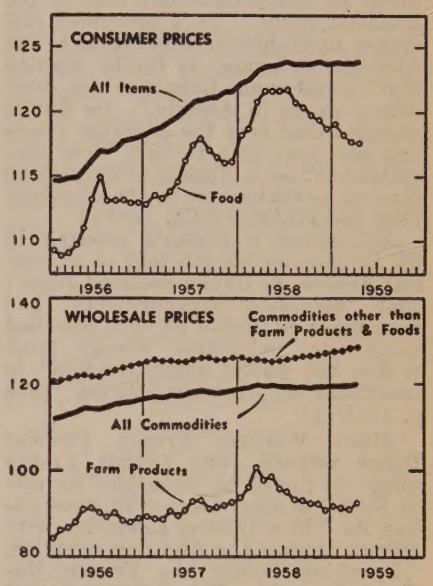
Justice Tom C. Clark, author of the majority opinion in the Uphaus case, held that the Supreme Court had not "stripped the states of the right to protect themselves" when it ruled in the Steve Nelson case that the federal Smith Act superseded Pennsylvania's Sedition Act. "All the [Nelson] opinion proscribed was a race between federal & state prosecutors" to try a suspect for "the same conduct," Clark said. The Nelson opinion "made clear that a state could proceed with prosecutions for sedition against the state itself; that it can legitimately investigate in this area follows."

The majority in both cases was made up of Justices Clark, Harlan, Felix Frankfurter, Charles E. Whittaker & Potter Stewart. The dissenters: Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas & William J. Brennan Jr.

Black, in his Barenblatt dissent, charged that the "chief aim, purpose & practice of the House Un-American Activities Committee . . . is to try witnesses and punish them because they are or have been Communists or because they refuse to admit or deny Communist affiliations"; the usual punishment: humiliation & public shame." [See Vol. XVII, p. 223E2]

New Budget Estimates. According to new Administration estimates made public by the House Ways & Means Committee June 5, fiscal 1960 budget receipts would total $77.7 billion—$600 million more than originally estimated—and expenditures would amount to $77½ billion. A $500 million increase in estimated expenditures was attributable entirely to the high cost of borrowing money. It would raise interest on the public debt to a record $8.6 billion. The $77.7

PRICE INDEXES



Commerce Department charts compare fluctuation of retail food prices with that of all consumer prices and movement of wholesale farm prices with that of all wholesale commodity prices during 1956-58 & first 4 months of 1959.*

	Apr.	Mar.	Apr. '58
Consumer, all items*	123.9	123.7	123.5
Apparel	107.0	107.0	106.7
Food	117.6	117.7	121.6
Housing	128.7	128.7	127.7
Rent	139.3	139.1	137.3
Medical care	149.6	149.2	142.7
Transportation	145.3	144.9	138.3
Private	134.4	134.0	127.6
Public	192.6	192.0	186.1
Wholesale, all items*	120.0	119.6	119.3
Farm products	92.4	90.8	97.7
Processed foods	107.2	107.2	111.5
Non-food & non-farm items	128.3	128.1	125.5
Apparel	99.3	99.3	99.2
Dollar's purchasing power* as measured by—			
Wholesale prices	83.3	83.6	83.8
Consumer prices	80.7	80.8	81.0
Farm data†—	**May**	**Apr.**	**May '58**
Prices received by farmers, all items	245	244	256
Crops	230	223	232
Livestock & products	258	261	276
Prices paid by farmers‡	299	299	295
Family living items	288	287	288
Production items	268	269	266
Parity ratio	82	82	87

* 1947-49=100 † 1910-14=100 ‡ All commodities, services, interest, taxes & wage rates

billion receipts estimate depended on Congress' agreement (by no means certain) to vote the postal-rate & gasoline-tax increases Pres. Eisenhower had requested. The estimates were made several days earlier in secret testimony by Budget Director Maurice H. Stans & Treasury Undersecy. Fred C. Scribner Jr. [See pp. 20B-21B1, 151F1, 159A3]

FOREIGN

Algeria

De Gaulle Hails 'Democracy.' Pres. de Gaulle told a French Cabinet meeting June 3 that recent Algerian elections had proved "the Moslem accession to political equality, to equality of rights and, definitely, the establishment of democracy in Algeria."

De Gaulle, whose statement was made public by Info. Min. Roger Frey, asserted that "nothing can prevent the holding of elections—legislative, senatorial or municipal—and that is the essential thing." In a presumed reference to rightwing opposition to his Algerian program, de Gaulle warned that "whether one likes it or not, democracy exists in Algeria." De Gaulle asserted that even the Algerian rebels had not been able to halt "free consultations" with Moslem moderates on Moslem participation in the elections. [See pp. 176D3, 155C1, 146F1]

Addressing a mayor's meeting in St. Etienne on his 4th tour of provincial France, de Gaulle declared June 7 that "necessary arrangements" had been made to curtail persons who had sought to "maneuver France from within her public administration" to neutralize his Algerian policies. [See p. 155D1]

Allies Warned. French Premier Debré warned June 4 that France would be forced to reconsider its role in NATO & other defense alliances unless its Allies showed solidarity with France against the Algerian rebellion.

Speaking before the French National Assembly, Debré declared that France would not yield to the Algerian revolt or to "the aid & encouragement it may receive from foreign nations." He warned that France would break diplomatic relations with all countries recognizing the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt.* and would blacklist firms selling arms to the rebels. He reiterated to French extremists that Algeria's political future would not be based on total administrative integration with France but on a formula still to be determined by Pres. de Gaulle. [See pp. 146F1, 139E1]

Violence. One Moslem was killed and 2 others & 2 bystanders were wounded June 6 in a gun battle between Paris police and 2 rival Algerian groups. [See p. 119F1]

French Army Hq. in Algiers reported June 9 that 471 Algerian rebels had been killed & 211 rebels had been captured in Algerian fighting the previous week. 34 French soldiers were listed as killed. [See p. 176E3]

Italy

Sicilian Elections. Christian Democrats retained their leading position in the Sicilian Parliament in regional elections held June 7 despite gains by dissident Sicilian Christian Democrats and by Communists & their leftwing Socialist allies.

The elections followed a bitter campaign in which Premier Antonio Segni & other Christian Democratic members of the Italian cabinet visited Sicily to prevent a victory by the Communist-Socialist alliance or by the newly-formed Sicilian Christian Social Union of Sicilian Pres. Silvio Milazzo. (Milazzo & 5 other Christian Democrats had rebelled against the party's Rome leadership in 1958 and formed a Sicilian Govt. with the support of Communists, leftwing Socialists, neo-Fascists & Monarchists.) Ernesto Cardinal Ruffini, Archbishop of Palermo, had forbade Sicilian Catholics to support the Christian Social Union or the Communists following a Vatican decree Apr. 13 ordering excommunication for any Catholics who backed Communist or Communist-allied candidates.†

Final returns for the Sicilian elections, made public June 8 (former strength in the Sicilian Parliament in parentheses): Christian Democrats—936,697 votes, 34 seats (37); Christian Social Union—256,722, 9 seats (0); Communists—516,919, 21 seats (20); Leftwing Socialists—237,381, 11 seats (10); Neo-Fascists (MSI)—183,361, 9 seats (8); Monarchists (PDI)—117,061, 3 seats (9); Liberals—90,601, 2 seats (3); Democratic Socialists— 50,510, 1 seat (3); miscellaneous—35,000. [See Vol. XV, p. 202C2]

Farmers Riot. Police arrested 100 farmers & used tear gas to disperse 2,000 others June 8. They had rioted in Marigliano, near Naples, burning the town hall & wrecking the telephone exchange during demonstrations against low potato prices. A similar demonstration was held at the Naples prefecture. [See p. 147G1]

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Belgium. Baron Robert Silvercruys retired June 2 after 16 years as Belgian ambassador to the U.S. [See p. 119A2]

Britain. The Home Office granted asylum June 5 to Mme. Nina Dmitriev, wife of a former Soviet attaché in London, & her daughter, Lena, 5. [See p. 177C1]

Transport Min. Harold Wilkinson announced June 3 that Britain had granted permission for the sale or mortgage of non-military British vessels to Soviet-bloc nations & Communist China. [See p. 169F3]

Oxford U.'s governing Congregation voted by 301 to 282 June 2 to reverse an earlier decision removing Latin as a compulsory subject for admission to Oxford. Cambridge U.'s Regent House had voted by 325 to 278 May 16 to abandon Latin as a compulsory entrance requirement.

Burma. Andrei Ledovsky was appointed June 8 to replace Aleksei D. Shchiborin as Soviet ambassador to Burma. [See p. 146F2]

13 civilians were killed June 1 in an ambush by rebel & Nationalist Chinese guerrillas near Kengtung, in northeast Burma. [See p. 170D1]

Canada. Public Works Min. Howard Green, 63, was named June 4 to succeed the late Sidney Smith as external affairs minister. The post had been held by Prime Min. Diefenbaker since Smith's death. [See p. 88G1]

Ceylon. The National Planning Council, presided over by Prime Min. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, voted June 4 to adopt a 10-year, 13.6-billion rupee ($2.8 billion) economic development plan for Ceylon. The measure envisaged a mixed economy which would attract increased foreign investment with guarantees against nationalization. [See p. 177F1]

Czechoslovakia. Notes to the U.S. & West Germany protested June 3 against alleged violations of Czech airspace by U.S. Air Force planes flying from West German bases. (The U.S. State Dept. said June 3 that a similar Czech protest received May 14 had been rejected as unfounded.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 402B1]

The Czech Chamber of Commerce disclosed June 6 that Czechoslovakia had made the first purchase of Communist Chinese industrial machinery to be sold in Europe. The purchase consisted of machinery for delinting of cotton seed. [See p. 130F1]

The release of Vavro Hajdu, former Czech deputy foreign minister sentenced to life imprisonment during the 1952 Slansky purge, was disclosed May 26 by the Czech magazine Mezinarodni Politika. [See Vol. XII, p. 378E]

France. The National Assembly voted June 4 by 434 to 94 to adopt permanent rules of procedure that barred Assembly votes on resolutions approving or disapproving cabinet policies. The rules also forbade any resolutions to increase Govt. expenditures or decrease revenues. They granted the Govt. full power to decide when the Assembly would vote on Govt. policies and restricted the opposition to one weapon—a censure motion signed by at least 1/10 of the Assembly & passed by an absolute majority. [See pp. 177G1, 163E1; Vol. XVIII, 302E3, 255C2]

French Community. Premiers of 7 French West African states agreed June 6 to form a customs union ending trade barriers & sharing customs revenues among Senegal, French Sudan, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Volta & Dahomey. The proposal, advanced by Ivory Coast Premier Félix Houphouet-Boigny, had been opposed by Pres. Sékou Touré of Guinea. [See p. 45F1, A2]

Hungary. Asst. Dir. Antal Marczis of the Agricultural Ministry's Cooperatives Dept. told the N.Y. Times June 3 that ½ of Hungary's 13 million acres of arable land was socialized,

* 7 countries were reported to have recognized the Algerian Provisional Govt. and to have maintained diplomatic relations with France: Tunisia, Morocco, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Libya & the Sudan.

† The decree, issued by Pope John XXIII, enjoined all Catholics, in Italy & abroad, from supporting Communists or political groups that accepted Communist support. The decree, believed to have been an attempt to aid Christian Democrats in the Sicilian campaign, was attacked in the Polish press Apr. 19. The Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano asserted, however, Apr. 23 that the ban was applicable only in those countries where there was more than one political party or political front.

4,580,000 acres in collectives & the remainder in state farms & communal pastures. He reported that 1,680 collectives with 2,964,000 acres had been formed during 1959 but that Hungary was not pressing for rapid collectivization of remaining peasants. [See p. 111G2]

Pres. Janos Horvath of the Hungarian Govt. Church Affairs Bureau was replaced June 2 by Karoly Ott. [See Vol. XVII, p. 425A3]

Former Maj. Gen. Bela Kiraly, commander of the Budapest garrison during the 1956 revolt, was granted a masters' degree June 2 by Columbia U. in New York. [See Vol. XVII, p. 27C3; XVI, 403E3]

Finland. An agreement making Finland the 13th national affiliate of Eurovision* was signed in London June 6 on the European TV network's 5th anniversary. [See Vol. XIV, p. 103C1]

India. A new political group, called the Swatantra (Freedom) Party, was founded in Madras June 5 by Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, 80, former Indian governor general, & Minoo R. Masani, former Congress Party member & Tata Industries executive. The party, dedicated to defending Indian free enterprise & private property, issued a manifesto June 5 attacking the growth of Indian state capitalism and efforts to create a vast system of communal peasants' cooperatives as leading to "bureaucratic management" &, eventually, to totalitarianism. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 36E3]

Prime Min. Nehru had attacked Gopalachari's views June 2 as of "some other century" and had warned that the formation of village cooperatives was necessary to modernize India's peasantry. [See p. 14E1]

Nehru called on Congress Party members & other anti-Communists in Kerala State June 6 to adhere to peaceful & democratic methods in their opposition to the state's Communist Govt. He warned there was "a possibility of violent conflict" in current Kerala unrest. [See p. 155G2]

Indonesia. Pres. Sukarno was reported June 3 to have advised Lt. Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution, Army chief of staff, to avoid any drastic action in the current dispute over Sukarno's plan for "guided democracy" in Indonesia. Sukarno's message, sent when he stopped in Los Angeles en route to Tokyo for a 2-week visit, followed reports that Nasution planned to seize power through an Army coup. [See p. 177F2-A3]

Moscow radio announced June 8 that the USSR had granted Indonesia an additional $17 million aid credit. [See p. 5G1]

Israel. A forced loan of £40 million ($22.2 million) to help pay for an expected 80,000 Rumanian immigrants in 1959 was cancelled by the Knesset (Parliament) June 2. [See pp. 94F3, 88A3]

Japan. Premier Kishi's governing Liberal-Democratic (conservative) Party won an increased majority in the Diet's House of Councilors (upper house) in elections held June 2. Opposition Socialists, however, retained ⅓ of upper house seats, enough to block Govt. proposals for modification of Japan's pacifist constitution. Final returns June 4 from the elections for 125 of the upper house's 250 seats gave Liberal Democrats 71 new seats (total of 132), Socialists 38 (85 total), Green Breeze Party (conservative) 6, Communists one (total 3), & independents all remaining seats. [See p. 139F2]

3,200 sitdown strikers at the Shime coal mine, in Fukuoka, were removed from the colliery bodily June 6 by Japanese police. They were protesting a Govt. decision to sell the mine to a private colliery. [See p. 120D2]

Korea. The UN Command for Korea announced June 5 that it was investigating 4 reported armistice line clashes in which South Korean troops repelled North Korean efforts to infiltrate South Korean territory. 2 North Koreans were said to have been killed in the incidents. [See p. 147B2]

Libya. The U.S. Air Force confirmed June 8 that the crew of a wrecked B-24 bomber recently found by geologists in the Libyan desert had died after the bomber's crash Apr. 4, 1943 while on a World War II mission.

Nationalist China. Pres. Avery Brundage of the Intl. Olympic Committee June 3 rejected as political U.S. charges that the IOC had bowed to Communist Chinese pressure in withdrawing recognition from the Nationalist Chinese Olympic committee. The U.S. State Dept. had denounced the IOC's action June 2 as "a clear act of political discrimination" against Nationalist China "to obtain the later admission [to the IOC] of the Chinese Communists." The U.S. House of Representatives voted unanimously June 3 to withhold the use of $400,000 worth of U.S. Army equipment & services at the 1960 Winter Olympics in Squaw Valley, Calif. if the IOC banned athletes from any "free nation."

IOC Chancellor Otto Mayer June 8 rejected a Nationalist Chinese application for renewed IOC recognition on grounds that the application was in the name of the "Republic of China." [See p. 174E3]

Rumania. Secy. Gen. Iancu Horatiu of the Oil & Chemical Industries Ministry told the N.Y. Times May 24 that Rumania's oil production had totalled 11,330,000 tons in 1958, compared with 8,700,000 tons in the peak pre-war year of 1936. [See p. 112A1]

Singapore. Secy. Gen. Lee Kuan Yew, 35, of the leftist People's Action Party became the first Prime Minister of the State of Singapore June 5. Lee's 9-member Singapore Govt. was formed after British Gov. Sir William Goode had agreed June 2 to demands for the release of 8 imprisoned PAP leaders and the new state's charter, ending Singapore's status as a British crown colony, had come into effect June 3. Goode was sworn in June 4 as British Commissioner for Singapore & as ceremonial chief of state for a 6-month transition period. British Chief Admin. P. C. Marcus of the Singapore City Council was suspended June 6 & his office assumed by Lee.

Lee told a PAP victory rally June 3 that the British & English-educated elements of Singapore's population "must eventually lose the privileged position they enjoyed under British colonial rule." He told a news conference June 5 that his Govt. would aim at "a more equitable distribution of the fruits of labor of the people of Singapore to . . . lessen the disparity between the haves & the have-nots." [See p. 178F1]

Soviet Union. A new official history of the Soviet Communist Party, published June 3, listed Marshal Kliment Y. Voroshilov, Soviet chief of state, among those CP Presidium members who had refused to "come out strongly" for Premier Khrushchev during his "stubborn & bitter fight" in 1957 against an "anti-party group" in the party leadership. The book identified Mikhail A. Suslov, Yekaterina A. Furtseva, Nikolai M. Shvernik & Anastas I. Mikoyan as those Presidium members who backed Khrushchev in his political battle with Georgi M. Malenkov, Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Lazar M. Kaganovich, then-Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & Mikhail G. Pervukhin. Prepared by a group headed by Boris N. Ponomarev of the CP Central Committee, the history denounced Stalin for "the evils of his cult of personality" and gave Khrushchev major credit for ending Stalin era excesses. [See p. 71B2]

Southern Rhodesia. Prime Min. Roy Welensky relinquished the portfolio of defense minister June 3 and named Economic Affairs Min. John Caldicott to the post. [See p. 112D1]

Tibet. The exiled Dalai Lama told the New Delhi Statesman June 6 that the Tibetan people were being subjected to "unbearable tortures day & night" under the Communist Chinese occupation of Tibet. He warned that "despite all . . . difficulties . . . our spirit will never die."

Gen. Secy. Purshottam Trikamdas of the Indian Jurists Commission reported to the Intl. Jurists Commission in Geneva June 5 that there was a "prima facie" case of genocide against Red China for its "mass killings" in Tibet. Trikamdas, who headed a 2-month IJC study of the Tibetan revolt, charged that Red China had carried out a "systematic policy of killing, imprisonment & deportation of those [Tibetans] opposed to the regime," constituting "the crime of genocide" as defined by the UN in 1948. [See pp. 171E2, 128G2]

LATIN AMERICA

Nicaragua. Armed forces commander Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle, brother of Pres. Luis A. Somoza Debayle, reported June 8 that the heaviest battle of the current revolution had taken place that day and that the rebels "militarily . . . are liquidated."

Dr. Enrique Lacayo Farfan, rebel leader based in Costa Rica, said June 8 that the rebels had enough food & equipment to "continue guerrilla war-

* Other Eurovision affiliates: Austria, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, West Germany.

fare for weeks." He said the rebels had been joined by farmers and were fighting in at least 2 departments (provinces): Chontales in the south, Matagalpa in central Nicaragua.

Terrorist activities were reported June 5 in Managua where explosions of 5 small bombs provoked numerous household searches by police. An attempt to assassinate Pres. Somoza was made June 6 by 4 or 5 riflemen who fired harmlessly at the presidential palace.

The Council of the Org. of Amer. States voted by 17-2 (Cuba & Venezuela opposed) June 4 in Washington to set up a fact-finding commission to investigate the Nicaraguan invasion. The Council specified that no OAS action would be taken if opposition to the government was found to be purely internal. [See p. 179D2]

A general shopkeepers' strike was staged June 1-8 in Managua against higher taxes and import duties.

Dr. Augustin Torres Lazo, 29, first secy. of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington, resigned June 8 in protest against his government's policies and applied for political asylum in the U.S. He said "90% of my people are against the government."

OBITUARIES

James Wright Brown, 85, pres. Editor & Publisher (newspaper trade journal) 1912-55, business & gen. mgr. Louisville (Ky.) Herald 1903-11; May 30 in New York.

Charles Culp Burlingham, 100, attorney & NYC civic reformer (he headed NYC Bar Assn.'s investigations into corruption that led to resignation of Mayor Jimmy Walker in 1932; later backed Fiorello La Guardia for mayor on ticket of Fusion Party, which he helped to organize against Tammany Hall in 1913), NYC Bd. of Education pres. 1902-03; June 6 in New York.

Robert Byron, 79, pres. Sheet Metal Workers Intl. Assn. since 1938; May 30 in Evanston, Ill.

Pietro Canonica, 90, Italian anti-fascist sculptor & composer, life member Italian Senate; June 8 in Rome.

Elliot Ettelson Cohen, 60, ed. of Commentary, Jewish affairs & literary monthly magazine, since its founding in 1945; May 28 in New York (suicide by suffocation in plastic bag).

Florence Mary Fitch, 84, Biblical Literature prof. at Oberlin College 1903-40, children's book author on biblical themes; June 2 in Oberlin, O.

Ward French, 68, bd. chrmn. Columbia Artists Management 1950-53, pres. Community Concert Assns. 1930-54; June 2 in St. Thomas, V.I., of heart attack.

Rev. Charles Otis Gill, 91, ex-Congregational Minister, Yale football captain 1889, member first All-America team; June 1 in Staunton, Va.

Dr. James L. Gamble, 75, research pediatrician, ex-pres. Amer. Pediatric Society; May 28 in Boston.

William J. Granfield, 69, U.S. Rep. (D., Mass.) 1931-36; May 28 in Springfield, Mass.

Ludlow Griscom, 68, leading field ornithologist, research curator & ed. at Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology 1927-55; May 28 in Cambridge, Mass.

Maj. Gen. John Morris Hargreaves, 58, USAF deputy air surgeon 1946-49; June 2 in Portland, Ore.

Dr. Morton Charles Kahn, 63, explorer & bacteriologist, developer of lure sound trap to destroy malaria-bearing mosquitos; May 30 in New York of heart attack.

Joe (Joseph William) Kelly, 57, quizmaster for "Quiz Kids" broadcasts 1940-56; May 26 in Chicago of heart ailment.

Dr. Ambrose Lansing, 67, anthropologist & Egyptologist, Metropolitan Museum curator emeritus who uncovered 3,800-yr.-old tomb of chief priest in Memphis, Egypt; May 28 near Apache Junction, Ariz.

George H. Loftus, 67, vice pres. Radium Chemical Co., U.S. agent of Union Minière du Haut Katanga (said to mine 90% of world's radium supply), aide in developing new types of radium applicators for medicinal use; May 28 in Ridgewood, N.J. of leukemia.

Eugene McAuliffe, 92, pres. Union Pacific Coal Co. 1923-44, campaigner for miners' welfare, pres. Amer. Inst. of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers 1941; June 2 in Omaha.

Msgr. John L. McNulty, 69, pres. Seton Hall U. since 1949; May 27 in Ramsey, N.J. of heart attack.

MISCELLANEOUS

Collision of 2 commuter trains near São Paulo, Brazil June 5 killed 48 persons & injured 100 others. [See p. 80C3]

Makeshift bus loaded with Mexican farm workers smashed into a tree & exploded near Phoenix, Ariz. June 8 when the driver dozed off. 16 workers were fatally burned, 32 others injured. [See p. 156B3]

Sinking of 2 Iranian launches bound from Kuwait to Abadan in a storm on the Persian Gulf June 4 caused the deaths of an estimated 15-20 persons. [See p. 156G2]

Colombian bandits in military uniform attacked a bus June 1 on its way to Ibague and killed 14 of the 15 passengers. [See p. 156C3]

Frankie Carbo, 54, reputed underworld boxing boss, was jailed June 5 in Camden, N.J. after revocation of $25,000 bail. He had been arrested near Camden May 30 by New York & New Jersey state police. An extradition warrant for Carbo, who was wanted in New York under an indictment charging him with unlicensed matchmaking and the undercover management of boxers, was signed June 4 by N.J. Gov. Robert B. Meyner.

Gabriel Genovese, 64, of Miami, Fla., described as Carbo's chief lieutenant and a cousin of Vito Genovese, reputed Mafia leader, was convicted June 3 in New York of being an unlicensed fight manager. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 240B3]

Carmine Galente, 49, who reputedly led Mafia narcotic operations since the conviction of Vito Genovese, was arrested June 3 near Holmdel, N.J. Galente had been a fugitive since his New York indictment in July 1958 on narcotic charges. [See p. 132C3]

Paul De Lucia's (Paul the Waiter Ricca) conviction of federal income tax evasion was allowed to stand by the U.S. Supreme Court May 25. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 420G3]

Max Conrad, 56, making his 56th transatlantic flight as a private pilot, landed his Piper Comanche at Intl. Airport, N.Y. June 4 after a 7,683-mi. non-stop solo flight from Casablanca. Conrad, who was aloft 58 hr. 38 min., broke the previous light-plane distance record (6,979 mi. by W. L. Boling from Manila to Oregon in 1957). [See Vol. XVIII, p. 208E3]

Quadruplets (3 boys & a girl) were born June 6 in East Orange, N.J. to Louise Struhlei, 31, & Ciro Bravata, 40, a Pennsylvania RR freight conductor. It was revealed June 7 that Bravata never had been divorced from his first wife, Grace Bravata of Hollis, N.Y., with whom he had 2 children.

MARRIED

Mickey Rooney, 38, actor, to Barbara Thompson, 22, actress, in Dec. 1958 at an undesignated place in Mexico (revealed June 3). Rooney said he had received a Mexican divorce from his 4th wife, Elaine Mahnken, and married Miss Thompson in Mexico before Miss Mahnken applied for a California divorce. [See p. 164G3]

NEW BOOKS

Day Before Yesterday. The Reminiscences of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. Recollections of her soldier-hunter husband. June 4. (Doubleday, 478 pp., $5.95)†

Early Havoc. By June Havoc. Early exploited life of actress & her sister, Gypsy Rose Lee. May 20. (Simon & Schuster, 313 pp., $3.95)†

The Fourth Branch of Government. By Douglas Cater. "Reporter" magazine's Washington ed. gives account of news gathering & dispensing. May 26. (Houghton-Mifflin, 194 pp., $3.50)†

The Godstone and the Blackymor. By T. H. White. Amalgam of early Christian lore, Irish whisky & displaced Nigerian patent-medicine salesman. May 29. (Putnam, 225 pp., $3.95)*

The Harmless People. By Elizabeth Marshall Thomas. Life among Africa's dwindling Bushmen. May 18. (Knopf, 266 pp., $4.75)†

Kenneth Graham. By Peter Green. Psychoanalytic biog. of author of children's classic "The Wind in the Willows." May 25. (World, 400 pp., $6)†

The Life of Sir Alexander Fleming. By André Maurois. Trans. from French by Gerard Hopkins. Biog. of Scottish scientist & discoverer of penicillin. May 28. (Dutton, 293 pp., $5)†

The Light Infantry Ball. By Hamilton Basso. Young, educated anti-slave Southerner fights innner conflicts at outbreak of Civil War. June 2. (Doubleday, 476 pp., $4.50)*

Memoirs of a Dutiful Daughter. By Simone de Beauvoir. Trans. from French by James Kirkup. Autobiog. of French writer-philosopher dealing with her loss of religious feeling & final acceptance of Existentialism under guidance of J.-P. Sartre. June 8. (World, 382 pp., $5)†

The Seventh Day. By Hans Hellmut Kirst. Trans. from German by Richard Graves. Fictionalized version of what might happen to trigger satellite countries' dissensions & start world's last war. May 21. (Doubleday, 424 pp., $4.95)*

The Third Choice. By Elizabeth Janeway. Alternating story of an aunt & niece and varities of love they experienced. May 14. (Doubleday, 333 pp., $3.95)*

The Years With Ross. By James Thurber. Humorous writer & artist tells of growth of "New Yorker" magazine under editorship of late Harold Ross. May 28. (Little, Brown, 310 pp., $5)†

* Fiction † Non-fiction